

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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NO DRAWING OF RACE LINES.

John Wise, whose name is a deceptive one, has this to say in the Bulletin: "Any time a kanaka wants a position the Advertiser shouts 'graft.' When some haole is looking for a place, the Advertiser thinks it is all right. That's what's the matter. And yet they talk about the natives drawing the color line."

This is the manner in which John Wise discussed the situation when he dropped into the Bulletin office this noon.

"What's more I would like to know how much experience these critics of Judge Kepoikai had before they went on the bench. They say he had no experience. How much did Perry and Stanley have before they were appointed to judicial offices?"

The Advertiser does not call Hawaiians "kanakas;" it leaves that sort of thing to gentlemen who, even if Wise by name are not so by nature. Nor does the Advertiser shout "graft" when a Hawaiian is looking for office and "think it all right" when a white candidate appears. It enjoys a somewhat distinct recollection of reversing the process in the memorable contest of Iaukea vs. Brown and Jarrett vs. Vida, and the field against A. V. Gear; and its urgency for Kubio over McClanahan in the last Congressional contest is held by the latter to have cost him some hundreds of votes. And as for sticking to whites in battles further back, we are quite content to leave the matter to Messrs. Sewall, Little, Humphreys, Gear, Robertson, Galbraith and fifteen or twenty other white candidates for elective and appointive offices, who can describe the course of this journal.

As to Judge Kepoikai, Mr. Wise would have been wiser not to ask questions. To the query as to what experience Messrs. Perry and Stanley had before they went on the bench, we have only to answer that they were men of sound legal education and judicial temperament. Lawyers say that Judge Kepoikai had neither of these indispensable qualities. He was appointed to get him out of a more important office.

This paper accepts no standards in office but citizenship, integrity and competence. Unlike Mr. Wise and the men who are preparing to get the Hawaiians into more trouble than they will ever get out of, it does not inquire also as to color. In Kepoikai's case it has not mentioned color or past or present condition of servitude.

THE MALTA OF THE PACIFIC.

The Advertiser's representative at Washington, Mr. Ernest G. Walker, is one of the best informed newspaper writers at the national Capital. Having lived there for years, during which time he learned the ins and outs of Washington in the service of the Post, he easily became a correspondent of rank; and now, as chief of the Boston Herald bureau, he has the entree everywhere, not excepting the President's private office, and is able to get much information of a special nature for Hawaii as well as for New England.

Our readers will remember that he distanced the Associated Press by a week in the telegram he sent the Advertiser covering the findings of the Mitchell Commission; and that while Oyster Bay was buzzing with denials of the story that the battleship fleet would be transferred to the Pacific, Mr. Walker insisted that the move had been decided upon and would soon be officially confirmed. And he was right.

Remembering these facts and many like them, illustrative of Mr. Walker's facility in getting news and of his accuracy in presenting it, our readers will be prepared to accept the very interesting story he tells in today's issue about the executive session over the Pearl Harbor appropriation, of the House Naval committee and the chief of the General Staff. Ordinarily, such news does not reach the public and in this case, being familiar with the methods of the man, we feel assured that Mr. Walker knows more of the proceedings than he has sent on and that the part he felt at liberty to publish is authentic.

The news he sends will interest Hawaii from one end of the island chain to the other. It throws light on the reasons why the Naval committee of the House so suddenly reversed its policy and made Pearl Harbor the object of solicitous attention; it shows how delicate, at this time, is the diplomacy of the Pacific; and it shows how settled is the military and naval policy of centering here the main defenses of the Pacific coast and of American commercial interests in this ocean. Furthermore there is an assurance of temporary naval defenses, in the form of torpedo boats and submarines and of an ultimate military and naval expansion here which will make Hawaii in general and Oahu in particular, the Malta of the Pacific.

KAHULUI'S STRONG CAUSE.

There is no outstanding claim for Federal public works in this Territory, among those on which even preliminary action is awaited, which should take precedence of the improvement of Kahului harbor. It is one of the first things, too, which was promised by the Congressional members of the Hawaiian Commission when that body visited Maui directly after annexation. There is no questioning of the remark the Maui News makes, that, "Private enterprise has done more for the improvement of this harbor by dredging and the building of a breakwater than has been done by private enterprise in any harbor in the Territory and yet no Federal aid has been given."

As showing what private enterprise has done for Kahului harbor, the News says: "Before the recent dredging of the harbor and the construction of the breakwater, large vessels of the American-Hawaiian type could not enter the inner harbor and would lie in the outer harbor only in the calmest weather and when the indications were that the weather would be fair. Now the Nevanian and the other large vessels lie at perfect ease in the inner harbor with slack hawsers while heavy swells are running outside." As an illustration of the benefit of the improvement, the same paper mentions that the ship Ers-kine M. Phelps unloaded 1250 tons of ballast and took on 5140 tons of sugar, and sailed away in twenty-five days from the time she entered port. Pilot Macaulay is quoted as authority for the statement that any battleship of the United States could enter the inner harbor of Kahului with perfect safety and anchor there.

"The immense amount of shipping from this harbor in the past is but a beginning of what may be expected in the future," the Wailuku paper concludes, "and it is time that steps be taken to have the harbor surveyed and later dredged and the breakwater extended and strengthened at the other end."

MOVING PICTURES TRUST.

Thomas Edison, the American inventor, is the kingpin of a newly-organized world trust. Few men live who like him hold the key to a universal monopoly. The combination in question was formed in Buffalo, New York, last month with a capital of \$8,000,000 to control the moving picture business of the world. It is a moderate capitalization if it is true, as is stated, that the moving picture business of the United States which the combination controls represents an investment of \$50,000,000 with 4200 show places. Mr. Edison will receive from the combination \$200,000 a year royalty. It is claimed by the manufacturers that the combination is justified because without the Edison patents they were helpless. With Edison are combined two firms of New York, two of Chicago, one of Philadelphia and a French concern. Not only will the concern control the manufacture of the films, but the rental departments under a general agreement will not be permitted to rent films except at the rate of \$25 per week for three films and they will not be permitted to sell any films outright. The combination will demand that operators of moving picture machines have a license, and where the laws do not cover this point the manufacturers will compel an observation of this phase of the business by refusing to sell where unlicensed operators are employed.

The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts will get its \$30,000 soon and may look to see the sum increased, in the next few years, to \$50,000, exclusive of the Experiment Station fund. As all the Federal money for the college itself must be expended on salaries, the new institution will have a staff of very high quality. Territorial money will pay for the buildings and plant.

THE OPEN DOOR ISSUE.

Some interest has been occasioned recently by statements about the intentions of the Japanese in Manchuria. Numerous commercial complaints have been reaching the State Department about discrimination in Manchuria against American merchants. Secretary Root is known to have given the intimation that this government must take up the question of the open door in Manchuria very soon as things are running there now. However, the State Department scouts any idea that this is likely to encourage hostilities. On the contrary it believes that the question can be amicably handled.

The Advertiser's Washington correspondent says that the United States Government regards all the powers that are interested in the Far East as abundantly bound to the principle of the open door through the assents given in response to the notes of the late Secretary Hay of July 3, 1900, and subsequently. To the propositions laid down in the first of those notes Germany, Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Japan adhered, and until the advance of Japan in Manchuria began, after the close of the war with Russia, there was nothing to indicate in any way that any recession from that agreement might occur.

Even now it is emphatically declared by well informed Japanese that no violation of the open-door principle is contemplated by them in Manchuria; it is even stated that if any specific complaint is raised as to discrimination against American interests by Japanese in Manchuria, such complaint will be redressed as effectively as possible, and as soon as possible by the Japanese Government.

A number of complaints have reached the State Department of such discriminations, but as yet they have not been the subject of diplomatic representation in Tokio. One of the most serious of them concerns the system of rebates officially proclaimed by the South Manchurian Railway—the Japanese Government road. This system provides a rebate of 1 per cent. for any shipper whose freight bills amount to \$50,000 a year, 2 per cent. on annual freight bills of \$100,000, with increases to 7 per cent. on annual bills amounting to \$250,000 or more.

American merchants in the Far East have complained that this system operates as a substantial discrimination against them, and they have specified one method by which the Japanese merchants have taken effective advantage of it. Six or seven of the large cotton manufacturers of Japan combined and arranged with the great house of Mitsui, the most important concern in Japan, to handle all their Manchurian trade. The combination easily came within the 7 per cent. rebate class, it is alleged, with the result that each of its members gets a freight rate at least 6 per cent. lower than the individual shippers of American cottons can hope to secure.

The present intention of the State Department is to take up the open-door question again at some time in the near future, probably in the summer. Just what form the new negotiation will assume has not been determined, but it now seems probable that it will involve representations to Japan, as well as to the other powers in the original agreement. Other powers have interests in Manchuria of varying extent.

It has been pointed out in Administration circles that the question of Chinese territorial integrity involved in the Japanese advance in Manchuria is hardly of a character to create feeling in this country, except as it bears upon the principle of the open door. But it is believed by State Department officials that American commercial interests in Manchuria will be much better served by the maintenance of the Chinese administration of that territory than if it should fall under either Russian or Japanese domination. From Japanese sources comes a disclaimer of intention to absorb Manchuria, and the State Department is inclined to believe that such absorption is not likely to be accomplished easily or soon. But the department also believes that if it is accomplished it will have a repressive effect on American commercial interests. That is why the State Department is preparing to take up the question of the open door again and endeavor to secure new guarantees as to the freedom of American commerce in the Far East.

It is also pointed out that from the commercial standpoint it is to the interest of Japan, much more than the United States to avoid difficulties over the open-door question, since Japan's exports 39 per cent. come to this country, while of her imports only 3 per cent. are from the United States.

PUBLICITY FOR PEARL HARBOR.

In an interesting letter from Washington, Delegate Kubio says:

I greatly regret that a newspaper campaign for Pearl Harbor was not provided for in December. We had some very strong support in the Naval Committee, and I believe that a demand for the development of Pearl Harbor by some of the leading newspapers of the mainland might well have exerted an influence sufficiently strong to have secured favorable action by the Committee.

It is ticklish business "providing for" the support of any measure by the leading newspapers of the mainland. They do not like to be looked after in that way and any attempt to especially influence them arouses their suspicion or hostility. On this account, as Ernest G. Walker explained, in a letter to the Advertiser, the original project of giving a dinner to the Washington correspondents of the great papers and explaining Pearl Harbor matters to them, was frowned down. It would have been misunderstood.

We think it by no means unlikely that the President, when the Naval bill and the separate Pearl Harbor bill come before Congress, will write a special message on the subject, in which case there will be no need of further publicity than those who publish or comment on the message will give it.

FEEDING THE FLEET.

The statement that there will be no trouble about feeding the fleet if ample notices given of its coming, might have gone without the saying. Everybody knows as much as this; but the point is that notice should be obtained in time to increase the supply of fresh vegetables.

Groceries and beef do not present much of a problem. Should the fleet come directly here from San Francisco, it would naturally have on board all the groceries it wanted. The various island ranches could keep it in beef and mutton for a much longer stay than the fleet is expected to make. But fresh vegetables are another matter. Three days' supply for 20,000 men would exhaust the available crop of sweet potatoes, carrots, turnips and the like leaving nothing of the sort for the townspeople; and for all that is heard to the contrary the fleet may stay here a month.

If definite data as to the month and part of the month in which the fleet might be expected could be had, arrangements could be made to grow things that will be needed.

The influence of the President has told strongly in favor of Pearl Harbor and the chance of getting the needed appropriation grows better daily. By reversing its position the House Committee on Naval Affairs has helped matters very much. How the Speaker stands is a subject of vital interest and if he can be induced to lend his powerful aid to the measure, it ought to go through on a good groove. It is highly gratifying in this connection to see the favorable sentiment on the Pacific Coast, a marked expression of which came from Senator Perkins the other day.

The Republican Executive Committee concluded not to tilt against a stone wall and so, by a close vote, it endorsed Chas. T. Wilder for Assessor. If it always does as well in the matter of the Governor's appointments, that will be about the only excuse it can have for keeping politics stirred up between campaigns. It ought not to be in session at all at such times, thus following the mainland example, but if it intends to keep on the year around it can do no better than to endorse, with as little debate as possible, the wise selections of the Executive.

The copper worm is as hard a pest to eradicate in these islands as any other. District Attorney Breckons told a Hilo reporter some months ago that illicit distilling had been clean wiped out, but ever since there has been a steady run of successful raids on moonshiners in all directions. One was the biggest ever.

It seems a pity that the friends of good government should have settled on Wilder for Tax Assessor just before the names of John Wise, Charley Hopkins, Clarence Crabbe and Fred Beckley had been proposed.

Messrs. Campbell, Scott, Davis, Hore and Ginaca, who described a squadron on the horizon Saturday evening, should organize as a coast guard and apply to the War Department for equipment.

People who never proposed or endorsed a white applicant for office in their lives are hardly the ones to charge that the other fellows are drawing the color line.

Mr. Jess Woods affords a pleasing variety. He is not mentioned in the San Francisco press as a wealthy sugar planter but as a baseball magnate.

Dillingham-Hyde-Smith

The marriage of Miss Margaret Hyde-Smith and Harold Dillingham of Honolulu was solemnized last evening at the home of the bride's mother, 2607 formed in the drawing-room, part of Fillmore street. The ceremony was performed by Bishop da Silva, read the impressive marriage service.

The bride wore an exquisite gown of ivory satin, trimmed with rare old lace, her tulle veil being held in place by a simple arrangement of orange blossoms.

Miss Gertrude Hyde-Smith, who attended her sister as maid of honor, was gowned in white messaline, in the Empire style, and elaborately trimmed with lace.

The bridesmaids, Miss Mary Keeney, Miss Julia Langhorne and Miss Marion Newhall, were gowned alike in Empire frocks of a dainty shade of pink messaline. A ribbon of gold coiled through the hair and terminating in a bow gave a chic finish to each costume.

Mrs. Hyde-Smith, mother of the bride, wore an elaborate robe of white chiffon cloth and lace.

The guest list was limited to the relatives and most intimate friends of the bride, but what was lacking in numbers was made up in brilliancy, the gowns of the wedding guests being of unusual beauty, and the display of jewels and orchids adding splendor to the scene.

There were no ushers, but Walter Dillingham attended his brother as best man, and the bride was given away by her brother, Bayard.

A wedding supper followed the ceremony, the bride's table being adorned with pink blossoms, bows of pink tulle and pink-shaded candles. Seated with the bride and bridegroom were: Miss Gertrude Hyde-Smith, Miss Helene Irwin, Miss Julia Langhorne, Miss Marion Newhall, Miss Mary Keeney, Miss Elizabeth Newhall, Miss Martha Calhoun, Miss Constance de Young, Walter Dillingham, Bayard Hyde-Smith, George Cameron, Frank King, Frank Preston, Athole McBean, Samuel Hopkins and Orville Pratt.

The bride will be greatly missed in society here, where she has been very much of a favorite since her debut, but her island home is ideal, and having made a number of visits to Honolulu, she has many friends ready to welcome her there.

Harold Dillingham, the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, is one of the most popular young men in the island metropolis, and is esteemed in business circles as a capable man of affairs, while socially he is prominent as a clubman, fond of polo, golf and motoring. He is a Harvard man, having graduated about four years ago.

After a wedding journey spent in the southern part of the State, Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham will sail on March 10th for Honolulu, which will be their future home.

PAKE WASHERS.

(Continued from Page One.)

decided that if their demand of 25c. a week from the boss washman, for room and money, was not complied with, they would go out yesterday morning.

The flock was passed up to the boss washmen who gave a negative answer to the request. They were afraid that if they granted the demand the ironing men would also strike them for a similar favor and they figured that such a thing would knock the profits out of the washee washee business as high as the famous kite of Gilderoy.

The same day the Wa Hing Tong or ironing men's society to the number of 400, also assembled for grave consultation and decided that it was an ill wind that dried no washing and that they would help out the bosses to the best of their ability should the washmen quit work.

And that's the way things wrangled along yesterday.

Last night emissaries from the wash corps spoke soothingly and soapy to the ironing gentlemen, and pointed out to them that whereas the way they were acting would get nobody anything, a combined strike would put the boss washmen who rented the laundries in the devil's own mess and would result in "good chance" for both bodies.

The Kong Yok Kon So or boss washmen's society profess to have no fear of the outcome of the situation. They say that the town is full of washmen and that the ironing men are too well aware when they are well off to make any "hobbery."

The Chinese wash-houses are situated on Vineyard street near Liliha street and the ironing men's establishments are scattered all over town.

It appears that when the wash-houses were at Twiile the bosses allowed the washmen to sleep on the premises on the dirty clothes. In the new wash-houses there is no such accommodation.

When clothes are taken to the ironing men they are called for by the washmen who collect their charges from the ironing men after they have delivered the goods.

MARTIN EGAN.

(Continued from Page One.)

with Taft through his recent progress in the Far East.

Among other important work Egan has done for the Associated Press was that during the visit of Prince Henry in America. Egan represented the Associated Press in London for a considerable time.

KAUAI LIQUOR STILL RAIDED

Deputy United States Marshal Bruns and Deputy Collector Ralph S. Johnston of the Internal Revenue office returned from Kauai by the steamer W. G. Hall, bringing with them two Federal prisoners, both charged with illicit distilling. As evidence an okolehao still and a few barrels of mash were also brought over from the Garden Island. The prisoners are John Paris, a Hawaiian, and Ah Fa, a Chinaman, the former having been arrested by Bruns and the latter being under arrest and awaiting them before arrival, having been run down by Sheriff Rice.

The issue of the Garden Island received yesterday tells of the arrest and the raiding of the moonshine manufactory. It says:

Sheriff Rice came back from Koloa Tuesday with a moonshiner and his outfit, caught redhanded in Lawai.

When the Sheriff was acting as peace-maker in Koloa district some time ago, there was a decided spirituous odor to the several garrisons. He did not have time to investigate the source of the supply at the time, but decided as soon as opportunity occurred to look a little into the matter. For that reason he left a man behind who was to find out all there was to know.

Tuesday the Sheriff received a message from his man that he had a lot to tell in the matter. Arrived at the place appointed he was told that John Paris was the one who sold and manufactured the stuff. He got hold of his man Tanaka from Lihue, and set out for Paris' house, some three miles up the Lawai gulch.

Mrs. Paris was the only one at home when the party arrived and got scared when she saw the head of the police himself enter the premises, telling him that her husband and a Chinaman by the name of Ah Fa were manufacturing the stuff another three miles up the gulch.

The Sheriff, Tanaka and the informer trudged on and finally arrived at the place designated. Akama was the only one at home, however, and loudly protested his innocence and ignorance of any wrong-doing. When he fancied the police had an eye for the view and nothing else he tried to empty a bottle behind the house. This he should not have done, as the eagle eye of the searchers was upon him and one whiff of the stuff was enough to reveal the name and quality of it.

The Sheriff ordered Tanaka to take the man along, in order that he could show them where the real source of supply was located.

The captive didn't have much to say, but the Sheriff found indistinct trace of travel along the stream and followed it until he came to where the gulch divided. Here he asked the pake which was the right and was told that the left gulch was one leading to the place in search. The Sheriff promptly concluded that the one leading to the right was the right one, and therefore sent his two men and the pake up that gulch, while he himself made some reconnoitering in the other branch. All of a sudden he heard a shout from his men and soon after saw Akama, who had succeeded in evading them, sneak along the hillside evidently in the hope of getting to the place in time to be able to warn his booze supplier in time. He hadn't counted on the Sheriff and his gun, however, and was very much chagrined to find both of them in his way.

Though unwilling, he was compelled to go along with the men, who now had no difficulty in seeing that they were on the right track, as the bushes were plentiful and lately cut. A little farther up they discovered smoke issuing from a small hut. Akama had also seen the smoke and set up an unearthly howl, evidently with the intention of warning his friend. The latter emerged from the hut only to meet the muzzle of Sheriff Rice's revolver and an order to throw up his hands, an invitation that he didn't hesitate to follow.

BERT PETERSON AT WORLD'S BIGGEST HOTEL

Bert Peterson writes from The Royal Poinciana Hotel, Palm Beach, Florida, that it is the one spot in his travels which strongly reminds him of Honolulu. "It is just like Honolulu," he says, "and thousands come here. Everything is first-class. Miles of beautiful drives and walks. The island is about twenty miles long, and the whole of it is very much like Alabamas. You find the same trees and plants here that we have at home. I am living at Poinciana. It is the largest hotel in the world, and its guests at the present time number 2000. I naturally boom Honolulu. The surf is high, but doesn't run far. I ride it without a board, and the people here think that is a wonderful feat. It is simple, of course, and I am teaching a lot of chaps how to do it. Give my regards to Honolulu."